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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1786.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS I intend to begin and continue a ſeries of publications on the uſefulneſs of a public bank, to the trade, commerce and agriculture of the ſtate, and as it is proper that a man's motives on public affairs ſhould be known, I ſhall, in this publication endeavour, as conciſely as I can, to bring into one view, ſuch parts of my own conduct, as relate thereto.—In doing this, certain parts of Mr. Smilie's conduct will neceſſarily make their appearance.

As to the improper uſe which that member made of the privilege of ſpeech in the houſe, of ſtiling me an unprincipled author, he is welcome to it, and I give him my conſent to repeat it as often as he pleaſes and where ever he chuſes. I ſhall make a few remarks on this part of the ſubject, and then proceed to more material matter.

While thoſe members of the houſe who ſtile themſelves conſtitutionaliſts, as well as thoſe who act as the leaders of that party, appeared to me to purſue right meaſures and proceed on right principles, they had what aſſiſtance it was in my power to give them.

In the winter of 1778, a very ſtrong oppoſition was made to the *form* of the conſtitution. As the conſtitution was then on an experiment, and the enemy in full force in the country, the oppoſition was injudicious. To this may be added another reaſon, which is, that the conſtitution, by having only a ſingle houſe, was the beſt calculated form of civil government that could be deviſed for carrying on the war; becauſe the ſimplicity of its ſtructure admitted of diſpatch, and diſpenſed with deliberation. But that which was then its bleſſing is now its curſe. Things are done too raſhly.

As the oppoſition was becoming formidable, the perſons then in office and power, or thoſe who hoped or expected to be ſo, became ſomewhat ſeriouſly alarmed, and they applied very ſolicitouſly to me to help them. I did ſo, and the ſervice was gratis; and ſo has been every other which they have had from me, from that day to the preſent hour; and they might ſtill have had it, and on the ſame terms, had they purſued juſt and wiſe meaſures of government, and an honeſt ſyſtem of politics.—The ſervice here alluded to is in a number of publications, entitled "A Serious Addreſs to the People of Pennſylvania on the Preſent State of their Affairs." Before the appearance of thoſe publications, the newſpapers were filled with pieces in oppoſition to the conſtitution; none appeared afterwards, it is therefore reaſonable to conclude they had ſome effect.—The conſtitutionaliſts got full poſſeſſion of the government—they enjoyed their places and offices, and here the matter ended.

When the war ceaſed, there were thoſe of all parties, as well of this ſtate as of other ſtates, who thought it unreaſonable, as well as diſhonorable to the country, to ſuffer the ſervice of a man who had been a volunteer in its cauſe for ſo many years, to paſs off unacknowledged. The principal mover in this buſineſs was the commander in chief. The ſtate of New-York (being the place where the war ended) made the firſt ſtep, and I mention it with a juſt ſenſe of the generoſity and gentility of their conduct.

The laſt time general Waſhington was in Philadelphia, he engaged the late preſident, Mr. Dickinſon, to move the ſame matter in this ſtate, which engagement that gentleman very honorably and friendly fulfilled, and the ſupreme executive council unanimouſly concurred with him in recommending it to the conſideration of the aſſembly.

In this manner it came before the houſe, and at a time when thoſe who *ſtile* themſelves conſtitutionaliſts (for they are not ſo in principle) were by a turn of elections reinſtated in the power they had loſt for two or three years before. I mean the late houſe of aſſembly.

The matter reſpecting myſelf, on the recommendation of council, was before them at the very time they began their attack on the bank. It is therefore inconſiſtent, and even abſurd, to ſuppoſe, that I could have any ſelf-intereſted motives in oppoſing that attack, when they were on the point of deciding on a matter that immediately concerned my intereſt. Therefore my oppoſition to their politics at that critical time muſt be placed to other motives.

The recommendation of council reſpecting me was, in one of the ſtages of it, brought on in the houſe, a ſhort time before the attack on the bank broke out. I ſhall place Mr. Smilie's declaration in the houſe at that time, againſt what he ſaid in the ſame houſe a few days ago, and the event will probably be, that people will believe neither what he then ſaid, nor what he now ſays.

Mr. Smilie then ſaid, that "excepting general Waſhington, there was not a more diſintereſted patriot in America, than Mr. Paine," he now ſays, that "Mr. Paine is an unprincipled author, whoſe pen is let out for hire."——Thus you ſee my trumpeter can blow all ſorts of tunes. And I am very ſorry that ſuch a high encomium as he has given me ſhould ſtand upon ſuch looſe authority as himſelf. But the "balance" in this caſe is, that what I ſuffer by his praiſe, is made up to me by his cenſure. †

† *Mr. Smilie, who loves to talk about what he does not underſtand, is always expoſing his want of knowledge, on haranguing about the balance of trade.*

But to return to my point.—As it could not be intereſt that induced me to oppoſe their attack on the bank at the time here alluded to, it is proper I ſhould declare what the motive was.

It was friendſhip to them. I ſaw very clearly they were going to deſtroy themſelves by a raſh, mad, unjuſt, tyrannical proceeding, and that they might not, I endeavoured in the moſt preſſing and friendly manner to remonſtrate with them, to point out the conſequence, and caution them againſt it.

For this purpoſe, and with this deſign, I had repeated converſations with Mr. Smilie on the ſubject, as he appeared to make himſelf one of the moſt violent in the buſineſs. Not a ſoul belonging to the bank, or that had the leaſt connection with it, or any other perſon, knew what I was then doing.—For as it was from motives of friendſhip that I then ſpoke, I kept it to myſelf, and it went no further than from me to them.

But Mr. Smilie is not the only one that I urged the ſame matters to. And I will here take the liberty (I hope I ſhall be pardoned in it) in mentioning the name of a gentleman whoſe friendſhip and acquaintance I have always eſteemed and wiſh to preſerve. Colonel J. B. Smith.

As I knew he had a general acquaintance with the perſons concerned in the oppoſition, there was ſcarcely a day paſſed, while the matter was before the houſe laſt year, that I did not go to him and in the ſtrongeſt and ſincereſt terms I could uſe, endeavour to impreſs him with the danger his friends were running into. That they would ruin the whole intereſt of the conſtitutional party by it. That the proceeding was ſo arbitrary and unjuſt, ſo deſpotic and tyrannical, that no body of men who went on ſuch grounds, could ſupport themſelves or be ſupported in it. That the event would not only be the total overthrow of the conſtitutional party in the ſtate, among whom were many that I ſincerely eſteemed but that it would overſet the conſtitution: becauſe it could not fail to create an apprehenſion which would grow into a belief, that a ſingle legiſlature, by having it in its power to act with ſuch inſtant raſhneſs, and without reſtraint, was a form of government that might be as dangerous to liberty, as a ſingle perſon.

I expreſſed many of the ſame arguments to the then ſpeaker, and it always appeared to me, from their manner of converſation on the ſubject, that there was ſomething in the conduct and principles of the late houſe they did not approve, and ſtrongly implied a wiſh that the matter had not been ſo raſhly gone into.

But it is the fate of friendſhip, that where it is not accepted it is ſure to offend. I do not apply this to the two laſt mentioned gentlemen; I ſhould be unjuſt to them if I did. The matter, however, reſpecting myſelf in the houſe, went heavily on, after my ſentiments on the attack on the bank were known. The acknowledgement the houſe made to me was not equal to the money I had relinquiſhed to the ſtate, excluſive of the ſervice. The acknowledgement was connected with a propoſition to renew the matter at a future day, and in this manner it now ſtands before the preſent houſe, there being at this time a committee on the buſineſs. Therefore I can have no intereſt in acting as I now do in oppoſition to a majority of the houſe, and it muſt be equally as clear that I am acting diſintereſtedly.

As the bill for aboliſhing the charter of the bank lay over till the laſt meeting of the late houſe, there was a probability the houſe would ſee its error, and reject what it had ſo raſhly began. I therefore publiſhed nothing on the ſubject, during that time.

On my return to Philadelphia, in the winter, I found that experience had, in ſome meaſure, effected what reaſon and the right of things could not. Many who had been clamorous againſt the bank began to queſtion the legality of the meaſure, and to apprehend ill effects from it.

The ſtockholders of the bank reſolved to commence a ſuit; but the wound given to the faith of the ſtate, together with the arbitrary principles on which the late houſe acted, were matters that concerned the people. They therefore brought *their* complaints before the preſent houſe from different parts of the ſtate by memorial. Thoſe memorials exhibit a charge of delinquency againſt the late houſe and call on the preſent houſe to redreſs the injury by undoing an unjuſt act. This is the ground the memorials go on. But it happens in this caſe that the matter of right is interwoven with a matter of intereſt. All the ſettled parts of Pennſylvania which carry on trade with the city and draw from thence returns of money by the ſale of their produce, felt their intereſt hurt as well as their rights invaded. The attack on the bank operated as an attack on their pockets as well as on their principles. The city felt the ſame injury, and therefore they joined from a twofold motive in a demand of juſtice.

All this while the originating moving cauſe of the oppoſition to the bank remained a ſecret. Clamor filled the place of reaſon and argument. Influence, monopoly and danger, were held out to the people, and the miſled multitude caught the bait.

But notwithſtanding all this cry of influence, this clamor of monopoly, it is influence and monopoly that have produced the attack on the bank. There are certain men in Philadelphia, whether friends or otherwiſe to the revolution matters not, *they are moneied men.* Theſe men view a public bank as ſtanding in the way of their private intereſt. Their wealth is not of ſo much value to them as it would be if the bank was demoliſhed, and therefore they ſay *down with the bank.* To accompliſh this point, ſo agreeable to their wiſhes, and advantageous to their wealth, they have been working through the ignorance of the late houſe in matters of commerce, and the nature of banks, and on the prejudices of others as leaders of that party, to demoliſh the bank. It might be error in the former, but it is wilful miſchief in the latter; and as miſchief is not leſſened by the apology of error, nor encreaſed by the criminality of deſign, therefore thoſe who ſacrificed to duplicity, or thoſe who ſacrificed to prejudice, are, as to matters of public truſt, alike the objects of public reprobation.

As one of the gentlemen who oppoſe the bank, as ſtanding in the way of his private intereſt, has not made any great ſecret of his reaſons, there can be no impropriety in making him and his reaſons public.

The gentleman I here mean is Mr. George Emlen. However worthy or reſpectable a man may be in private life, yet when he from ſelf-intereſted motives privately oppoſes a public inſtitution, or gets others to do it, becauſe it puts the credit of an honeſt, induſtrious tradeſman, juſt and punctual in his dealings, though not ſo rich as himſelf, on a level with his wealth, it is but fair thoſe reaſons ſhould be public.

The reaſons Mr. Emlen has given for not ſigning the memorial lately preſented to the houſe, and for his oppoſition to the bank, are, "that while the bank ſtands a monied man has no chance—that his money is not ſo valuable to him now as it would be then—that if the bank was demoliſhed he could buy country produce for exportation cheaper."—If theſe are juſt reaſons for demoliſhing the bank, let it be demoliſhed—if they are popular reaſons let them have their effect. But at any rate let them be known that they may be judged of.

Theſe being Mr. Emlen's reaſons for demoliſhing the bank, can any thing be more inconſiſtent and ſuſpicious than that the members of aſſembly who have, all this while, been holding out to their country conſtituents that the bank is injurious to the farmer and the middling ſort of people, can, I ſay, any thing be more inconſiſtent than to ſee men of ſuch contrary declarations acting in concert to deſtroy the bank.

This is the age of negociation, compromiſe and coalition: but here is one that for wiſdom or folly, exceeds them all. The coalition of lord North and Charles Fox is innocent childiſhneſs compared to this. How powerfully muſt Mr. Emlen's reaſons operate on the *worthy* loquacious member from Fayette county. How ſtrong muſt be his conviction that the bank is injurious to the farmer, when Mr. Emlen aſſures him that were it not for the bank he could buy the farmer's produce for leſs money.

When I found that this coalition had taken place, and that Mr. Emlen was the friend of Mr. Smilie, and Mr. Smilie of Mr. Emlen, and that the entertainment of his table was open to the oppoſing members to the bank, I could not but be ſtruck at the ſtrangeneſs of the connection, and that Mr. Smilie might not be ignorant that he was made a dupe of, or ſubject himſelf to worſe ſuſpicions, I informed a friend of his, Dr. Hutchinſon, of it, and deſired him to communicate Mr. Emlen's reaſons for oppoſing the bank to Mr. Smilie. This is at leaſt three weeks ago.

Having now ſtated to the public the circumſtance I alluded to in my former piece, I ſhall reſerve the continuation of the ſubject to a future paper.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, April 6.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Northampton (near the town of Mount-holly) in the county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 14th of March, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES ELLIOT, (a baker by trade) about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has long black hair and ſometimes wears it tied, he is of a ſouriſh countenance, freſh coloured, with light eyes; had on and took with him a ſuit of yellow jean cloaths ſomething faded, a greyiſh coloured great coat with a corduroy cape, a new caſtor hat, with a middle ſize brim, bound with velvet, a pair of boots ſomewhat worn and have both been torn above the counter acroſs the ſeam, and ſtitched up again, a pair of neats leather ſhoes half worn, with a pair of plain plated buckles, one of the anchors twiſted out of its proper ſhape, he alſo took with him a razor, razor-ſtrap and caſe, ſtrap and caſe numbered, and on the laſt ſide of the caſe is the maker's name John Linch, and the two firſt letters of the ſubſcriber's name, the latter with paler ink than the former, he took with him ſundry cloaths hardly known, and probably he will diſpoſe of ſome of them for money, as he has none to my knowledge. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN COOPER §

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is in company with George and William Thomas, who are Engliſhmen, and follow ditching.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

The next point is the abridgement of the time of voting.

BEFORE this act, the time was not limited. The poll remained open as long as any qualified perſon offered himſelf to vote. If trifling inconveniencies ſometimes enſued, if a few boys threw up the duſt, or a little tumult was occaſioned by the impulſes of accidental inebriety, the ſecurity to every qualified individual was juſtly thought ſufficient to counterbalance exceſſes, from which little danger was to be feared. Nor, on the other hand, was much to be apprehended from the efforts of deſigning men through this channel. In ſome caſes, perhaps, the poll might be unreaſonably protracted; but no combat with time being neceſſary, the ſcrutiny was as attentively managed. There was leiſure for the voter to prove his qualification, leiſure for the inſpector to examine his proofs and detect his impoſition, leiſure to diſcover whether he had diſhoneſtly employed the former part of the day in voting at another place, or had been detained by accidents, which ought not to ſubject him to the forfeiture of his birthright for the current year. Thus juſtice was done to thoſe ſacred principles on which civil ſociety is erected. The right of chooſing his deputy was not withheld from the citizen, if he chanced to overſtay the term of a few hours after the poll was opened. If he ſtaid unreaſonably long, it amounted to evidence of his conſent to relinquiſh the right for that time. But it is too obvious to require argument, that the interruption of theſe rights, if not voluntary, is in general unlawful.

In ſome great caſes, ſay the profound inveſtigators of public law, in the hours of imminent danger to the ſtate, when no other means of oppoſition or eſcape appear, it may be lawful to encroach upon the ſafe-guards of the ſubject, and to violate the conſtitution for a time, in order to render it more beautiful and admirable forever. By thus reſtraining the lawfulneſs of ſuch encroachments to the caſes of unfrequent urgency, the dignity, no leſs than the duration, of freedom is ſecured. But our late aſſembly, without pretending to be impelled by occaſions of adequate neceſſity, have invaded the hallowed precincts of liberty, as if it were merely to find themſelves employment. Seeing nothing better to deſtroy, they have, like parricides, laid their hands upon the cauſe of their own elevation, and having been returned by an unexpected viciſſitude as the choice of a free and deliberate election, they have determined to be the laſt of their kind, and by converting elections into ſcenes of difficulty, hurry and deceit, to render them doubtful and uncertain forever.

For this meaſure, which of itſelf might require the ſolemnity of a ſeparate act and the deliberation of a whole year, ſome introduction or apology might well be thought neceſſary; but having ſet forth the general allegations in the preamble, which I mentioned in a former paper, this clauſe is introduced without a ſingle mark of preparation or diſtinction.

To do full juſtice, however, to thoſe who have not done it to others, and to open every ſource of apology for men who diſdain to vindicate themſelves, let us calmly and carefully examine whatever that aſſembly might have given as reaſons for the act. Communing with each other at the Indian Sachem or the Blue Leopard ---and here let me be ſerious, for I tread on hallowed ground--- the faithful few, after mutual confeſſions of the laudable motives I mentioned in my laſt, might have ſtrung together, not without difficulty, ſome ſuch ſorry arguments as the following:

An election, they might ſay, may be protracted too long, which would, 1ſt, coſt ſome money; 2dly, weary the judges, inſpectors and clerks; 3dly, occaſion remiſſneſs in the judges, &c. 4thly, produce riots in the ſtreets. To all which it would have been eaſy to return the following anſwer:---

That, compared with the magnitude of the injury done to the conſtitution, theſe reaſons are extremely frivolous. The additional expence is no more worthy of regulating an object ſo important, than a ſubſcription to the expence of ſending back the tea ſhips in 1773 ſhould have been allowed to induce us to admit them; but that at any rate the additional expence could not have exceeded a few pounds in each county, and it would be a poor conſolation to remind him, whom age, infirmity or accident had diſabled from ſtruggling through the throng, not much leſs eager though much more vigorous than the crowd at the pool of Beteſda, of which we have the account in St. Luke, that he would have a ſhilling leſs to pay for it at the end of the year. If the legiſlature was ſo careful of the eaſe of the judges and inſpectors, double ſetts to relieve each other might have been provided; but by the new mode a degree of labor is laid upon the judges, which at the laſt election in Philadelphia the moſt vigorous conſtitution could ſcarcely ſupport. There is a ſtory in Livy of a maid, who, having betrayed to the Romans a town which they were beſieging, afterwards claimed the reward of her treachery, and being led into the Forum, the ſoldiers bucklers, which they pretended ſhe had agreed for, were thrown upon her in ſuch heaps as to preſs her to death with their weight. One would imagine the aſſembly had this ſort of recompence in view, when we ſee them heaping employment on the judge of election, whom they both enable and encourage to betray the rights of the electors, till they almoſt preſs him to death with their favours.

But admitting what is ſurely contrary to reaſon, that giving leiſure to the judges, &c. to refreſh themſelves would encreaſe their fatigue, much leſs danger is to be expected from the remiſſneſs which might ariſe from that fatigue, than from the precipitancy with which the votes would be received, when thruſt upon the inſpector by the tremulous and haſty hands of his fellow citizens, entangled in a dangerous and impatient croud, under the ſolemn admonitions of the State-houſe clock.

In adopting a reaſonable plan for preventing diſorderly people from committing riots, the aſſembly would have been ſure to meet with approbation and aſſiſtance; but it is to be proved that the former plan was in its nature productive of them. On the contrary, by continuing the poll while any qualified perſon remained to vote, thoſe who form both the ornament and the ſtrength of a commonwealth, the induſtrious tradeſman or farmer, who, without a wiſh to ſupport any party, continue at their occupations till the cloſe of the day, generally chooſe that time to repair peaceably to the ground, and after delivering their vote according to their conſcience retire, without being either the authors or the objects of tumults; but as it now ſtands, people of this deſcription will naturally ſtrive to be firſt on the ground, in order that they may retire before the value of the remaining moments being enhanced, a ſcene of eagerneſs and competition enſues, which being encreaſed by the cloſe of day, which, while the election continues to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October, will be always near an hour before the poll is cloſed, will afford the moſt favourable opportunity for every ſpecies of outrage.

Having thus examined this point of the new plan on the footing of expediency, let us compare it with the conſtitution.

Unfortunately for the good people of Pennſylvania, there is no legal method of reſtraining the legiſlature to the obſervance of that excellent ſett of principles contained in the bill of rights. To ſubmit to the judicial authority the determination upon the validity of an act of aſſembly, contrary to the conſtitution, would be to render the judges part of the legiſlature; and hence it ariſes, that no conſtitutional mode of relief being provided againſt thoſe inroads which the conſtitution has too frequently ſuffered, we have been accuſtomed to conſider all appeals to it as idle and unſeaſonable, and our laws, by frequently deſerting this eſtabliſhed and ſalutary guide, are in danger of being ſoon conſidered rather as the inſolent memorials of unlimited power, than the luminous beacons of moral juſtice. Yet as the conſtitution, though neglected, is not yet openly derided, as the aſſembly of 1785, while they left the deep and *clown* veſtiges of their contempt upon many parts of it, made uſe of it occaſionally to ſupport their reproaches of their predeceſſors, it may not diſcover too much bigotry to it, to make a ſhort enquiry whether thoſe ſections which eſtabliſh the right of the freemen of the ſtate to elect their officers on the ſecond Tueſday in October forever, could have been conſulted at the time of paſſing this act. Had it appeared from the terms that the election was to be concluded on that day, the late aſſembly might have believed themſelves conforming to the ſpirit of the paſſage, by rendering the day as ſhort as poſſible. But it was plainly the intention of the authors only, that the election ſhould commence on that day, not that it ſhould be confined to it; and having added no words of limitation themſelves, the aſſembly can have no right to add them. Except the unhappy error of a ſingle legiſlature, which will one day extinguiſh both the race and the remembrance of freemen, every line in the conſtitution breathes a generous and expanded ſpirit, which entitles it to a very different expoſition than that which in this inſtance it has been ſubjected to.

If it is proved that the conſtitution is violated, we need not argue that the common rights of men are invaded, while the general and comprehenſive terms of the former are ſo well calculated to provide for every quarter on which civil liberty may be aſſailed.

To the third point, moſt of thoſe reaſons drawn from the danger and folly of invading great and important privileges, for the ſake of petty improvement and temporary accommodation, may with equal reaſon be applied. Very frequently we ſee the ſanction of precedent ſubſtituted for that of reaſon and juſtice. And men, whoſe intentions are not abſolutely criminal in the outſet, deluded by the inſtances of ſimilar tranſgreſſions of their predeceſſors to endeavour the deſtruction of what they would not otherwiſe have contemplated without reverence. If the late aſſembly had nothing elſe to anſwer for than the uſe which may hereafter be made of the act in queſtion, they would deſerve the reproaches of all good men.

To the writer of theſe obſervations, the confinement of the right of voting to a certain limited time appears to be the moſt inſidious and dangerous part of the act. To argue that by croſſing the boundaries of a townſhip, I have loſt the right of taking a concurrent ſhare in the choice of my annual repreſentatives, is a degree of abſurdity, with which, groſs as it is, this Aſſembly muſt conſent to be marked, unleſs they exculpate themſelves by the confeſſion of the more ambitious enterpriſes, which it is firmly believed they had in view.

In a word. It is known that there are two parties in the ſtate, that there is a third ſett of men perhaps as numerous, who do not belong to either, but being deſtitute of that union and ſtrength to be found in the conſolidation of party, contribute their aſſiſtance occaſionally, and with it generally convey ſucceſs to the one or to the other, as their opinion of the public advantage impels them. To obtain their ſuffrages, it is ſingly neceſſary for either party to act, while in office, fairly and plainly for the benefit of the public. I will not ſay, that while thoſe men who have aſſumed the name of the conſtitutional party were in office they uniformly oppoſed the public good. Their intereſts as a body being inſeparably connected with that of the community, they muſt in general have had that in view: But they have evidently been actuated by an extraordinary degree of ſpleen and reſentment againſt their predeceſſors of the republican ſide, and having gratified thoſe paſſions, ſo diſhonorable to a legiſlature, by the revocation of almoſt all that the preceding aſſemblies had eſtabliſhed, they have proceeded in the ſecond inſtance to ſupply food to their next urgent appetites, the emolument of their own friends and aſſociates.

Theſe two points having been effected with a degree of intemperance and triumph, diſgraceful to themſelves and diſreſpectful to the ſtate, it became a matter of natural apprehenſion to them, that if their re-election was left to the fair and regular deciſion of the general body, whom they had juſtly offended, the oppoſite party would not fail to take advantage of their miſconduct.

Their third object was, therefore, to form a new model for conducting the general elections, in ſuch a manner as to afford every human certainty that the election might be regulated at the diſcretion of the judges, for whoſe appointment by men, a majority of whom they thought devoted to their intereſts, the proper proviſion was made. The effect of this, in the introduction of party ſpirit, is already ſo great, that in ſome counties each party has already fixed on its judges for the next election, and the voices of the juſtices of the quarter ſeſſions are already endeavoured to be ſecured.

In abridging the time of the election, they were heedleſsly carried on by the wanton tide of innovation, without foreſeeing its uſe or its event---they have ſuffered for it as they ought, and their friends lament as the effects of a blunder, what in the days of ſuperſtitious inferences, when the wicked uſed *ſometimes* to periſh by the work of their own hands, would have been received with aſtoniſhment as the pointed retribution of ſuperior intelligence.

The remaining part of the plan was of the greateſt conſequence. Except in large cities, people of particular religious and civil opinions naturally draw near to each other. The whole ſtate is divided into neighbourhoods of republicans and conſtitutionaliſts. The perſons of the third deſcription live intermingled with both. It is reported that the original intention of the leaders of the Houſe was to appropriate, without reference to property or numbers, a member to each diſtrict, and by the artful ſelection and diviſion of the diſtricts, to ſecure their own re-election while the form of government continued. But this was ſoon agreed to be too flagrant a violation of common right for the preſent policy. What could be done was done. The intention being to regulate the diſtricts, ſo as to throw the majority of the diſtricts in the power of their friends, from whence a favourable chance might be derived for ſecuring the county at large; and by confining the inhabitants of each diſtrict to vote within it, to derive from the indolence or ſecurity of their opponents no leſs advantage than from the local impediments. Thus if in one of the Cheſter county diſtricts, the current ran irreſiſtibly in favour of the republican candidates, it became probable, that the election within the diſtrict appearing decided long before the legal Tueſday had expired, it would be deemed needleſs by thoſe who had not yet polled to exert themſelves farther againſt adverſaries already defeated, while in other diſtricts the conſtitutionaliſts, at the bottom of the plot, would ſtrain every nerve and exhauſt every ſource to carry the particular diſtrict, in earneſt of the general ſucceſs.

If the majority of the ſtate were of that character, from which the conſtitutionaliſts had little to hope, by confining them to vote in their reſpective counties, another advantage was taken of the particular ſettlements and reſidences of men of known political opinions, which theſe people have accurately ſtudied and fully underſtand. If it were practicable in Pennſylvania to have one general ſtate election, there could be little doubt of the reſult. But the county elections, notwithſtanding the endeavours to apportion the proper number of members, will, perhaps, always ſupply a certain number of men, deſirous to ſupport the ſame plans as the majority of the late Houſe.

By confining every member to vote in his own county, therefore this advantage was continued and enlarged, and the aſſembly, inſtead of being really repreſentatives of the ſtate, for which in their inſtitution they were intended, and which by admitting the freeman to vote wherever he finds himſelf they might be ſtill, as far as is practicable, be conſidered, they were to become a repreſentation of the conſtitutional intereſts only.

It is worthy of remark, that to prepare the way for the plan in its preſent form, and at the ſame time to avoid exciting the general indignation by fully opening the deſign, the *bill*, when publiſhed for conſideration, contained only a reſtraint of the act of voting to thoſe diſtricts where the voter owned a freehold eſtate. He who owned no freehold eſtate was to deliver in his vote only in the precinct in which he reſided. This diſtinction was afterwards taken away; when the act appeared, the reſtraint was general, accompanied with an extraordinary clauſe of introduction, from which one would have expected a plan directly oppoſite to that which enſues. And it may be uſeful for legiſlators to conſider how difficult it is to eſcape abſurdity when they deviate from truth. I would recommend the compariſon of their preamble, which ſtates that "The giving his ſuffrage is, by the conſtitution, conſidered as the *perſonal* privilege of every qualified free-man, and not attached to or dependent upon landed property," with the enacting clauſe, which immediately lays it down, that this perſonal privilege is the privilege only of local limits and a particular diſtrict.

In a word. We have been on the borders of an abſolute and perpetual ſubjection to a ſett of men, whoſe groſs avarice and intemperate ambition cannot well be exceeded, whoſe ignorance of both the rural and commercial intereſts deſerves contempt, while their outrages upon the property of ſome and the privileges of all their conſtituents excite terror and abhorrence. But, though the ſtate in general has yet eſcaped, in particular parts the diviſion of the diſtricts has already produced its baneful effect; there is now very little chance of a fair election in the county of Weſtmoreland.

To reſtore the election to the freedom and purity it poſſeſſed previous to the late act, to regulate the diſtricts upon pure fair and equal principles, without reſtraining the voter to the place of his reſidence, and perhaps to cloſe the election before ſunſet, and open it the following day, till every qualified perſon preſent hath polled, is the intereſt and the duty of the preſent Aſſembly.

From the errors of their predeceſſors they may derive this admonition, that the intereſt of the repreſentative is inſeperable from thoſe of his conſtituents.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL LIBERTY.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1786.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held, at the Company's Room in Carpenter's Hall, on Monday the firſt of May next, at three o'Clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which *fines* are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be unavoidably forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid firſt of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. Librarian.

Footman and Shippen,

Next door but one above the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Third-ſtreet,

Have for Sale, a large and elegant Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe: Alſo Engliſh bottled porter, by the dozen or caſk, of an excellent quality; likewiſe country rum. ‖ 6w.

SCHOOL MASTER.

A PERSON, properly qualified to teach an Engliſh School in its various branches (having been in the ſcholaſtic line upwards of eight years) would be glad to engage as ſchool-maſter, can be well recommended by his employers where he now reſides. Or would be glad to aſſiſt any merchant in the accompting-houſe, or any public office. Enquire of the Printers. †

The Partnerſhip of Quarrier & Hunters,

Coachmakers, being diſſolved,

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to expreſs their gratitude to their Friends and Cuſtomers, in this and the other ſtates, for the generous encouragement they have received, and inform them the buſineſs is ſtill carried on in all its branches, at the ſame place in Market-ſtreet as formerly, by ‖

GEORGE & WILLIAM HUNTER.

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's Compting-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

A Drab coloured great coat, of fine coating, without buttons or button holes, and without ſlits behind or at the ſides, has a ſmall cape; a drab coloured ſurtout, of broad cloth, with a ſmall cape; a drab coloured plain coat; a pair of corduroy breeches, without lining, and almoſt new; a drab coloured great coat, much wore, new done up, and of ſuperfine broad cloth, with two large pockets in the inſide.

Any perſon reſtoring theſe articles, ſhall have one Guinea reward, and if the thief is brought to juſtice, another Guinea, paid by

ABEL JAMES.

Philad. Fourth month 1, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weaver, late an officer in the Pennſylvania line, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and all who may have any demands againſt him are deſired to bring their accounts in for ſettlement, to

April 8, 1786. AMOS TAYLOR, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A Three ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, with a two ſtory brick Kitchen, and lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Third-ſtreet, between Mulberry-ſtreet and Cherry-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the ſaid Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length 99 feet, bounded on the north by ground late of Jeremiah Warder, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by ground of Andrew Epple, ſubject to the yearly ground-rent of thirteen Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for conditions and terms of ſale, is deſired to apply to Peter Thomſon, conveyancer, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Talbot county, ſtate of Maryland, about the 20th inſtant, a Negro Fellow called PETER, the property of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, of the ſtate and county aforeſaid. He is about twenty years old, has a very remarkable mouth, which looks as if it had been ſcarified, is very fond of drink, has been accuſtomed to chimney ſweeping, and probably will attempt to paſs for one: he had on when he went away, a ſoldier's coat, of blue and red, his other clothes not known. Whoever will ſecure him in any gaol where the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HAYWARD, jun.

Talbot county, March 26, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY YERKES, late of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

April 8, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOUGH, acting Execut.

NEW-YORK, *April* 4.

By the late Engliſh papers we find executions are ſo frequent in London, that it is no uncommon ſight to behold from ten to twenty taken from Newgate in a morning, to ſatiate their ſanguinary laws.

Scarce can their fields, ſuch crowds at Tyburn die,
With hemp the gallows and their fleet ſupply.

April 6. We find by the late Boſton papers, that the great independent ſpirit of chooſing, without compunction, their legiſlative officers, has not depreciated from its natal vigor.

From a Halifax paper of January 8, received yeſterday by Captain James.---Some time ſince the ſchooner Nancy, Captain Gerriſh, arrived here from Boſton, as a Britiſh bottom. But doubts having ariſen of the authenticity of her regiſter, and information being filed in his Majeſty's court of Vice-admiralty, ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of by the Cuſtom-houſe officers; but the Captain, conſcious that he had been practiſing a deception, and fearing the determination of the court would not be in his favor, ſecured the Cuſtom-houſe officers that were on board, and on Tueſday night ſailed out of the harbour with a fair wind, leaving the cauſe to be determined at leiſure.

CARLISLE, *March* 29.

On Tueſday evening and Wedneſday laſt, Generals Butler and Parſons, two of the Commiſſioners for Indian affairs in the northern and middle department of the United States, arrived in this town after a tedious and difficult paſſage of 34 days between the big Miamia and Fort Pitt, and ſix days from thence to this place. We are authoriſed to inform the public, that they have concluded a treaty of peace with the Shawane nation of Indians, from whom they have received hoſtages for the delivery of all the priſoners, white and black, which have been taken by that nation through the late war; alſo, that they have renewed the treaties concluded in 1785, with the Wiandots and Delawares, and ſettled ſome matters of great public utility between the United States and all theſe nations, reſpecting the boundaries and ſurveying the lands; of which events one of the Commiſſioners has proceeded to inform Congreſs; and that matters wear a pleaſing aſpect on the frontier, notwithſtanding the machinations of a NEIGHBOURING POWER, who ſtill endeavours to keep up the jealouſy of the Indians againſt the people of the United States, by perſonal inſinuations, and the aſſiſtance of baſe emiſſaries who reſide in their towns and on our frontier.

April 5. The following SPEECH was delivered in the Court-houſe in this town on the 30th of March laſt, in preſence of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the town, and many others, by a principal Seneca Chief, who arrived the 28th, with five young men of his nation.

Captain O'BAIL, *the Chief, addreſſed himſelf thus to General* BUTLER:

Brother, The repreſentative of the Thirteen Fires (United States) and all preſent, I deſire you to liſten!

Yeſterday you heard my words---I told you my mind upon ſome ſubjects; but I promiſed to unboſom myſelf fully to you to-day. This iſland was once mine. The ground upon which we now ſtand, formerly belonged to my people. Hearken to my words brother---for I am now about to divulge to you the cauſe of my diſtreſs---the cauſe of the uneaſineſs which I told you hung heavy upon my mind.

Brother, I have heard from the Britiſh, that you have concluded a treaty with the nations weſtward;---although I was ſo informed---yet my mind could not be quieted---I therefore came, among other things, to ſatisfy myſelf of what hath been done between you and thoſe nations.

Brother, Liſten! although I joined the arms of the Great King,* and aſſiſted him in his war againſt you, I have now relinquiſhed all connection with him---I am not afraid of him, or of what he can do to me. *A ſtring.*

Brother, If you remember----in the old councils the Great King* told us, that the French had relinquiſhed all their claim to this country to him. Perhaps the writings by which they did that ſtill remain in your poſſeſſion:---thoſe writings I am deſirous of ſeeing. *A ſtring.*

Brother, My people were the old inhabitants of this iſland---It becomes us both to join our endeavours to prevent injuries from befalling it---to ward off the diſturbance which promiſe, before it be long, to diſtreſs us---our women---and our little ones. As for me---my life is ſhort---'tis already ſold‡ to the Great King.*---Let us unite our ſtrength, that we may be ſtrong.---Let us live in friendſhip, that we may be able to prevent all people from doing us an injury. *A ſtring.*

Brother, Once more hearken to me! I fear I tire your patience;---but as the buſineſs upon which we have met is good---liſten to me patiently, while I declare to you all my ſentiments.

I wiſh to ſee what hath been done with the other nations to the Weſt---that every thing may be clear to us. The great ſpirit above direct us!----and I am convinced that whatever is ſaid or done is good and right. Let us, Brother, implore his aſſiſtance---Let us be tied together in friendſhip---Encircle us within yourſelves----that none may dare to provoke either of us, or to offer inſult or injury to either party. *A belt.*

[Agreeably to O'Bail's deſire, the definitive treaty of peace with Great-Britain; that article of the treaty of alliance with France, which contains a renounciation of all claims to the country, within the limits of the United States, as deſcribed in the definitive treaty aforeſaid; the treaty at Fort M'Intoſh, with the Wiandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippawas; and that at the Miami with the Shawane nations were produced.] Whereupon Gen. Butler addreſſed O'Bail, in anſwer to his ſpeech, as follows.

Brother, It is with happineſs I hear the ſentiments which you have expreſſed.---As to the information which you deſired, I ſhall give it to you with ſatisfaction, and as full as it may be in my power.

What you mention of this country having belonged to your people, is unneceſſary for us to go into an examination or explanation of; theſe matters were ſettled by and between our forefathers in a friendly manner, before we were born---but with reſpect to the means by which the United States are become the ſovereigns and owners of this country, I will now inform you:---Twenty and more years agone the King of England and the King of France went to war about the right to this territory, and after they had fought a long time, a treaty of peace was concluded between theſe two powers, by which the King of France ceded his right to this country to the King of England --Twelve years ago, when the King of England made war on the Thirteen Fires (U. S.)---The King of France, willing to ſhew his friendſhip to the United States, joined their arms againſt him, and took them by the hand as brothers, and relinquiſhed to them all the claim he ever had to this country---The United States having conquered the Britiſh King, he ceded to them all the territory which we have deſcribed to you as contained in the definitive treaty of peace, concluded between Great-Britain and the United States, which we read to you at Fort Stanwix, which I now hold in my hand, and will again explain to you here if you deſire it.

When we thus, by the proweſs of our arms, became poſſeſſed of all thoſe lands, no people within our boundaries had any right; yet the United States commiſerated the ſituation of the Indians; and inſtead of driving them beyond the Great Lakes from their old places of habitation, they offered them peace, friendſhip and protection, and lands for themſelves and their families to live and hunt on.

In return for this clemency, they only require, on the part of the Indians, a ſtrict adherence to their engagements. They have ſettled boundary lines between the United States, the Wiandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippawas, by a treaty at Fort M'Intoſh, and the Shawane nation by a treaty at the Miami river, which we have lately concluded.---They have proffered the ſame kindneſs to all the other nations, whoſe acceptance, we doubt not, will take place ſo ſoon as they will be able to diſpel the clouds of deluſion which hang over them---and to ſee their true intereſt. I promiſe you that while there is honor or faith in the United States, the engagements which have, or hereafter may be entered into with the Indian nations, will be moſt punctually complied with. In teſtimony of what I have mentioned to you, I here produce to you the papers, which record the tranſactions which have taken place between the United States and your's and other nations.

[*Here the different treaties were ſhown.*]

It ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to preſerve a friendly intercourſe between your nations and the Thirteen Fires, ſo long as they preſerve their faith with us. I approve of your going on to Congreſs, as I think the meaſure argues the goodneſs of your intentions, and ſhews us that you are ſincere.

O'Bail again replied.

Brother, I yeſterday told you of the trouble which oppreſſed me---I feel myſelf as juſt awaked from a dream---for I begin now to conſider the future lot of my little ones, and reflect with anger on the deceptions practiſed on us by the Great King* over the water. I aſſiſted him---fought his battles---while he ſat quietly in his fort---nor did I ever ſuſpect that ſo great a perſon---and ONE WHO WORE A RED COAT---ſufficient of itſelf to tempt people, could be guilty of ſuch palpable injuſtice---of ſuch glaring falſhood----My reaſon for telling you that this iſland would ſoon be diſturbed is, that I am determined to avenge the injuries which I and my people have ſuſtained from that King. He hath already begun to ſettle his people on the lands beyond the river, oppoſite to Niagara. Thoſe buildings, nor ſettlements ſhall remain. I will go peaceably to him and will deſire him to move off---This requeſt I will repeat calmly to him three times---if he will not then decamp, I am reſolved to ſtrike him, and hence will flow thoſe inquietudes which I mentioned. *A ſtring.*

Brother, When we have ſettled all matters fully, my deſire is, that Congreſs appoint ſeven of you, which I will take by the hand and lead you to our council fire at the Jeneſſu; there you will diſcover the truth of what I ſay to you, and that I am ſent with authority by my people. *A ſtring.*

Brother, I now take this ſtring to ſtrengthen your hearts---I repeat my deſire that we ſhould join our force together, by which means we ſhall be able to accompliſh all our ends, and to drive the Great King * quite away. I requeſt you to make all theſe things known to the Great Council---where I wiſh to ſee you as ſoon as poſſible, as we cannot do our buſineſs unleſs you be preſent. *A ſtring.*

To which General Butler replied,

That he could not anſwer to Captain O'Bail's laſt requiſitions ---That the duty of the commiſſioners was to make peace, &c. with the Indian nations, and that the right of making war remained alone in Congreſs---that he would carefully tranſmit to Congreſs all which he ſaid upon the ſubject. *A ſtring.*

It muſt give great ſatisfaction to every lover of peace to find the diſpoſition of the late hoſtile part of the Six Northern Nations ſo much changed in favor of the United States, ſince the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in Oct. 1784, and ſhew to the frontier inhabitants of Pennſylvania and New-York, the propriety and good policy of cultivating the friendſhip of, and living on a good footing with theſe nations.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bedford to his acquaintance in this borough, dated March 27th, 1786.

"Laſt evening I had the honor to be introduced to Captain O'Bail or, Cornplanter, the Chief of the Senecas, one of the Six Nations, a young Chief or Captain of their Warriors, and four young men, in company with Major Montgomery, on his return from the treaty, and Mr. Joſeph Nicholſon their interpreter. I was delighted with their eaſy addreſs and natural politeneſs. A great number of the inhabitants of this place waited upon them; ſome out of curioſity, and others to pay their reſpects to them. I underſtand they are now on their way to Congreſs at New-York, to manifeſt their pacific diſpoſition towards the Americans."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 12.

Saturday laſt the Honorable the General ASSEMBLY of this ſtate adjourned till Tueſday, the 22d of Auguſt; having, during the ſeſſion, paſſed twenty-ſeven laws.

*** THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY, for the medical relief of the poor, will be opened this day at 12 o'clock, in Strawberry-alley. Two of the phyſicians will attend at the Diſpenſary on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, from twelve till one o'clock, to receive applications from the ſick. Thoſe who are prevented, by the nature of their diſeaſes, from attending at the above hour, are deſired to leave their names and places of abode (after being properly recommended by a contributor) with the apothecary of the Diſpenſary, at any time, and they will be attended at their own houſes.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and now opening for SALE, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun. & Co.

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and ſecond door below Fourth-ſtreet, a very general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the SEASON.

[Particulars in our next.]

STOP THE ROGUE.

MARCH 28th, 1786,

LEFT the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, a certain JOHN PRICE, of Welch and Dutch extraction; prior to his departure he agreed with me the ſubſcriber, to ſerve twelve months for a certain ſum of money, of which I paid him good part in hand, and have not received any ſatisfaction for the ſame; ſaid Price is about forty years of age, ſix feet high, dark complexion, curled black hair, thin viſage, ſtrait bodied, walks like an Indian; had on when he went away, a deep blue coat, bound with yellow ſilk lace, a roſe upon each hip of the ſame; neither button or button-holes, grey waiſtcoat and trowſers, made of coating, one pair of corduroy breeches, with ſilk knee bands, two pair of ſtockings, one pair ribbed, the other clouded, two pair of ſhoes, one pair new the other old, two hats, one beaver, the other old (Quality not known) any perſon or perſons apprehending and bringing ſaid rogue to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county aboveſaid, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me, and this ſhall be their ſufficient warrant for and in ſo doing § JOHN M'CULAGH.

Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS it has been reported by ſome enemies, that a ſum of money, belonging to Michael Rinn, was loſt in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, for which a bond was given to the ſaid Michael, to prevail on him not to make it publicly known: Now the ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he ſhall call upon any perſons who ſhall circulate the ſaid report hereafter, to prove it to be true, or otherwiſe will proſecute them at law. The followidg certificate of the ſaid Michael Rinn, now at Pittſburgh, is inſerted verbatim, to ſatisfy the public.

¶ JOHN THOMAS.

"I do certify, that I never received bond or ſatisfaction of "John Thomas, for any damages done to me by him or his "wife; the report of it is falſe. Given under my hand this "23d day of November, 1785. MICHAEL RINN."

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Being part of the eſtate of Capt. John M'Nachtane, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Pennſbury Manor, in the county of Bucks, 5 miles from the borough of Briſtol, containing about 200 acres, about one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing on Crozer's creek, which creek takes its riſe from out of a number of never failing ſprings on this plantation, a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made at little expence; the land is chiefly covered with a quantity of the beſt hickory and oak; there is a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, about 50 acres of the land has been partly cleared. A clear and ſufficient title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or
EDWARD POLE, Executor.

This place being ſo near a landing on Crozer's creek, which empties into the river Delaware, makes it very valuable, as all the wood may be conveyed to the Philadelphia markets.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Captain JOHN M'NACHTANE of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix. or
EDWARD POLE, Executor. ¶

Philadelphia, April 8, 1786.

To be SOLD for want of employ,

A SMART lively MULATTOE BOY, who hath near 15 years to ſerve, very healthy. Likewiſe four years to come of a LEASE of ſix acres of meadow, in good order, near town; and a few tons of good FIRST CROP HAY. Enquire of

‡ WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Southwark.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Whitman, in the town of Reading,

THAT large convenient HOUSE and LOT, in the ſaid town, ſituate at the corner of Penn and Callowhill-ſtreets. The lot is 60 feet front, and about 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley. The houſe is built of brick, well finiſhed, and in good order, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen back of the houſe, a frame ſtable, and adjoining to the houſe in front is a ſmall frame tenement, ſuitable for a ſhop. The ſituation of this houſe for trade is equal to any in town, and being on the Court-houſe ſquare, is airy and pleaſant. One half of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be accepted in two payments, at ſix and twelve months, without intereſt. Should any incline to purchaſe before the day of ſale, they can be be informed of the terms, by applying to COLLINSON READ, Eſq; in Reading, or the ſubſcriber, in Front, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ ELIZABETH LIGHTFOOT.

Annapolis, March 10, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a reſolve of the Board of Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, being a committee appointed by the Board for that purpoſe, will receive, at any time before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, plans and propoſals for erecting the building or buildings of the ſaid College, within the city of Annapolis, and alſo for furniſhing materials for the ſame.

A. C. MANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELL.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from his maſter, living in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia coonty, on the 28th of March laſt, a Negroe ſlave, named Iſaac Jones, about 20 years of age, between four and five feet high; had on, when he went away, two blue ſailor jackets, a pair of cloth coloured woolien trowſers, a red ſilk handkerchief, a wool hat, and a pair of good ſhoes, with two different buckles. Said Negroe was brought up a ſailor, and it is thought he will try to get on board ſome veſſel; all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to take away nor harbour ſaid ſlave. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Jacob Kechline, in Rockhill townſhip, on FRIDAY, the 28th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract of Land, containing about 46 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, with other convenient buildings for the purpoſe of keeping a public houſe of entertainment; ſituate in Haycoek townſhip, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem; bounded by lands of Samuel Armſtrong, Philip Stever, and by Tohickon creek. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or any other kind of public buſineſs. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Keller, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of this inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Col. Robert Robeſon, in Bedminſter townſhip, a Tract of Land, containing about 50 acres, more or leſs, having thereon a good ſtone houſe, log barn and ſtabling, a good orchard; ſituate in Hiltown townſhip; bounded by lands of Robert Robeſon, William Derroch, and others. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or tradeſman, being at the croſſing of two public roads. Taken in execution as the property of Jared Erwin, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by § WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on TUESDAY, the ſecond day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, containing about 180 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, good barn, &c. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time and place, winter grain in the ground, horſes, cows, waggon and gears, feather beds, caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, plough and harrow, two copper ſtills; alſo a negroe man. All late the property of George Parſons. Seized and taken in execution, and to be be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, April 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of may next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing about 59 acres, more or leſs; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter White, Adam Weaver, Staple Thompſon, and others; having thereon a good dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, chairs, tables, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Bodine, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A LARGE Quantity of Spaniſh Oak, White Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which a good Price, and ready Money will be given, by the Tanners in Germantown. ¶

* *Alluding to the King of England.*

‡ *Meaning that means are taken by the Britiſh Officers to have him deſtroyed.*

MARCH 28, 1786.

For the Information of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners have divided the city into two diſtricts for the enſuing year; and have agreed with Alexander Miller, as ſcavenger for the ſouth diſtrict, which begins at South-ſtreet, extending north to the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet; and with Michael Wartman, for the north diſtrict, beginning at the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet extending to the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, and each diſtrict from the river Delaware as far weſt as the ſtreets, lanes and alleys are paved: And in order to inform the citizens, as well as the ſcavengers of their duty, and, that none may plead ignorance who may offend in the premiſes, the following ſections of the law reſpecting the ſame are herewith inſerted: The ſaid Magiſtrates and Street Commiſſioners being determined to put the ſaid law fully into execution.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, from time to time, ſhall employ, hire and agree with proper and capable perſons, to clean the cartway of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes and alleys, which have been heretofore, or ſhall be ſo paved as aforeſaid, and to remove and carry off from thence all mud, dirt, and other filth there found, that ſhall or may incommode the inhabitants, in ſuch manner and form, and at ſuch time or times as they, the ſaid commiſſioners, or a majority of them, with the magiſtrates of the city of Philadelphia, or any three of them, ſhall direct and appoint; which ſaid perſons, ſo agreed with and employed, ſhall take upon themſelves the office and duty of ſcavengers, purſuant to their reſpective agreements aforeſaid, under the penalty of five pounds for every neglect or refuſal; and if any ſuch ſcavenger ſhall neglect or refuſe to carry off and remove all and every part of the mud, mire, dirt and other filth found in the ſtreets, lanes and alleys aforeſaid, agreeable to his contract with the ſaid commiſſioners, he ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the inhabitants and occupiers of the houſes and lots, and the ſextons, porters, or other keepers of churches, meeting houſes, academies, ſchools, and other public buildings and burying grounds, fronting the paved ſtreets, lanes and alleys within the ſaid city, ſhall rake and ſweep into the cartway the dirt, ſoil and other filth to be found on the brick pavement or footway before their reſpective houſes, lots or dwellings, or cauſe the ſame to be done, once at leaſt in every week, that is to ſay, on every Friday, when the ſnow or ice on the ſaid pavements does not prevent, that it may be removed by the ſaid ſcavengers on the ſame day, or the day following, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding five ſhillings, for every neglect or refuſal.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall caſt or lay, or cauſe to be caſt or laid, any ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth or annoyance, on any pavement within the ſaid city, under the penalty of any ſum, not exceeding twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence; but every ſuch perſon or perſons, having ſuch ſhavings, aſhes, dung or other filth, ſhall keep the ſame in ſome other place, until the ſcavenger ſhall attend with his cart to carry off the ſame, which he is hereby enjoined to do, once in every week at leaſt, if required, at the door of every ſuch perſon, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every refuſal, and to take and receive the ſame into his cart, and to remove the ſame out of the inhabited parts of ſaid city, under the penalty of five ſhillings for every neglect or refuſal: Provided always, and be it enacted, that every ſuch perſon, having ſuch mud, dung, aſhes or other filth ſo to be carried off, ſhall pay to every ſuch ſcavenger, for all ſuch filth and no other, as ſhall be occaſioned by or ariſe from his partiular trade, buſineſs or occupation, and is not incident to common houſe keeping, at ſuch rate as ſhall be from time to time ſettled and aſcertained by the ſaid commiſſioners, unleſs he, ſhe or they, ſhall chooſe to carry off the ſame at his, her, or their own expence, in another manner.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A new three ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing about 16 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and in length or depth 60 feet: bounded eaſtwardly by ground of Joſeph Wetherill, on the north and ſouth by ground of John Pile, and weſtwardly by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground rent of £ per annum: taken in execution, and ſold as the property of John Levins, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of April inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, A new two ſtory Frame-Houſe, with a new Frame Back Building, and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on ſaid Shippen ſtreet 18 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by ground now belonging to the heirs of William Drewry, deceaſed, &c. Taken in execution and ſold as the property of Margaret Laghan, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 1ſt, 1786.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on SATURDAY the 15th inſt. at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two contiguous Tracts, Pieces, or Parcels of Land; ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and on both ſides of the road to Oxford church, containing, together, about 22 acres; bounded by lands of Joſeph Harper, Robert Adams, John Aitkins, and by the aforeſaid two roads: whereon are erected, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, frame ſtables, ſheds, and other valuable improvements, and is now occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the ſign of the *Seven Stars*; the ſituation is healthy, and pleaſant for a gentleman's country ſeat, or public buſineſs, being about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia; taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of Leonard Kreamer, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Murray, of Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, deceaſed, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Mr. James Ritchie, in the ſame townſhip and county, in order for ſettlement.

ROBERT FORSMAN, Adminiſtrator.

April 3d, 1786. ‡

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to take notice, that their annual election for twelve Managers and a treaſurer, will be held at ſaid Hoſpital, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

March 31, 1786.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or LET for one or more years,

A Valuable Plantation and tract of LAND, ſituate on Cooper's creek, one mile only from Cooper's ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. William and Samuel Cooper, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey. Said premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good wood land, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good frame brickpaned dwelling-houſe on the premiſes. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

April 4, 1786. ¶ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. If the above premiſes ſhould be ſold, a part of the purchaſe money being paid down, eaſy terms will be given for the remainder.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, either out and out, or on an eaſy yearly ground rent, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,

SEVERAL Lots of Ground, ſituate in the town of NEW-PHILADELPHIA, lately laid out by the ſaid ſubſcriber, adjoining the town of Harriſburgh, in Dauphin county, on the river Suſquehanna. The ſaid lots command a beautiful proſpect of the ſaid river, on a high and healthy ſpot, and in a plentiful country, well calculated for trade, which is daily increaſing. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. George Cooper, the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in this city, or to the proprietor living in ſaid town,

Plans of the above town to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at Mr. Cooper's, and at the proprietor's. ADAM EKERT.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1786. ¶

Long Marſh, March, 1786.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of May next, about 2500 acres of LAND, lying together in Caroline and Queen Ann counties, in the ſtate of Maryland, known commonly by the name of Long Marſh, conſiſting of different tracts and farms, from 3 too 500 acres each, improved with convenient buildings, and orchards of excellent fruit, yielding great crops of cyder; about one half of the above lands are meadow grounds of prime quality; near 200 acres are now ſet in timothy graſs, and generally produce from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay per acre at one mowing, and 300 acres more are prepared and may be ſet with timothy next autumn.

Theſe lands have produced from eight to twelve barrels of corn per acre, and after ſix or eight years tillage in corn, ſet in graſs produce as above. Some of the meadows which have been ſet for twelve years in timothy graſs, do not require to be ſet a ſecond time. They produce tobacco equal to Indian corn or graſs, and hemp to great advantage. The above lands are paſſed through by the great roads leading from Annapolis to Dover, and from Philadelphia down the peninſula, heading all the rivers making out of the two bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware, and at their eroſſing form a convenient place for trade, being 16 miles from Cheſtertown, 17 from Dover, 12 from Church Hill, and 12 from the heads of the rivers Cheſter and Choptank, and are, as to ſituation, as convenient for purchaſing cattle, and in quality of ſoil, for grazing, as, perhaps, any lands in the United States. The above meadows never have required manure, and it is ſuppoſed, from their depth of ſoil, and uncommon fertility, never will require it, ſo long as the owners will be content with one crop of hay per year, and graze the ſecond crop of graſs.

Any particulars reſpecting the above lands, of which a perſon inclined to purchaſe may be deſirous to know, may be received by applying to VACHEL KEENE, and Captains JOHN and RICHARD KEENE, living on the premiſes. ¶ 5w.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

FORTY thouſand acres of Land, ſituate in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of New-York, lying between the German Flats and Cherry Valley, about 12 miles from the latter, 20 from the Mohawk river and 70 from Albany, bounded partly on the weſt ſide of lake Otſego and the river Suſquehanna, where Col. George Croghan formerly lived. Perſons applying before the 20th day of April next, may hear the terms and ſee a map of the premiſes, after which time attendance will be given on the ſpot, where any perſon applying may have as many acres as ſuits, and a clear and ample title made, by

Burlington, March the 28th, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM COOPER, ANDREW CRAIG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named John Laird, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black eyes and black hair; had on when he went away an old fur hat, an old brown broadcloth coat, an old ſilk waiſtcoat ſtriped red and yellow, a pair of jean overalls, woollen ſtockings and good ſhoes. Whoever will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 20 1786. ¶ HENRY DILLS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that the ſaid ſervant is the perſon who ſtole a dark brown mare from Samuel Rea.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1786.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Bell, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, particularly thoſe that owe for Grave-digging; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

LEONARD DORSEY, JOHN GERMON, } Adminiſtrators.

¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 28th inſtant, A dark brown Mare, near 15 hands high, ſix years old this ſpring, trots and paces, is ſhod before, has neither brand nor any natural mark. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, EIGHT DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL REA.

March 29, 1786. ¶

LOST,

ON the 25th of March, between the city of Philadelphia and Graeme Park, a certificate, iſſued out of the commiſſioner's office, Pennſylvania, to Andrew Creary, No. 1129, dated July 26, 1784, bearing intereſt from Sept. 29, 1779, amounting to 119 23-90ths dollars, ſpecie. Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend it to the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Irwin, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ANDREW CREARY.

N. B. The above certificate can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, as payment is ſtopped at the different offices. If found in Philadelphia, and brought to the Printers hereof, they will convey intelligence to the owner. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 20th inſt. at the BELL INN, in Kingſeſſing, purſuant to the laſt will of Margaret Wilſon, deceaſed,

A LOT of Marſh Meadow, ſituate in Kingſeſſing aforeſaid, bounded by Church creek, Barr creek, and lands of Robert Towers and Iſaac Hibberd, jun. containing about 10 acres. Alſo a Lot of upland in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by the road leading to Tinicum lands, belonging to the heirs of Andrew Cox, and others; a ſmall tenement is erected thereon, and a conſiderable number of apple trees planted. The ſale will begin at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the terms of ſale will be made known. ‡ JOHN GRANTHAM, Executor.

April 3, 1786.

Bucks county, March 17, 1786.

WHEREAS William Roberts, Eſq; High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, hath, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at Newtown and elſewhere, in ſaid county, that he had taken the bodies, ſeized and ſecured the eſtates real and perſonal of John Prowle and Thomas Ramſey, Collectors of Tinicum; Daniel Hough and Enoch Bett's real eſtate, Collectors of Solebury; Jeſſe Jackſon, Collector of Benſalem; Zebulon Pike, Collector of Buckingham, and Jonathan Kinſey, his ſecurity; Owen Lovett, Collector of Falls townſhip; John Taylor, jun. Collector of Upper Makefield; Enoch Roberts, Collector of Millford; Patrick Hunter, Collector of Newtown; John Low, Collector of Rockhill; Jacob Burk, Collector of Richland; Cornelius Vanſant, Collector of Lower Makefield; and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Valentine Nelſon, a Collector, deceaſed, of Middletown townſhip, for the balance due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent them by the Board of Commiſſioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto John Hart, Eſq; county Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore given, that a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at Newtown, on the 22d day of April next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid John Prowle, Thomas Ramſey, Daniel Hough, Enoch Betts, Jeſſe Jackſon, Zebulon Pike, Jonathan Kinſey, Owen Lovett, John Taylor, jun. Enoch Roberts, Patrick Hunter, John Low, Jacob Burk, Cornelius Vanſant, and Daniel Martin, Adminiſtrator of Valentine Nelſon, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe warrants will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law, in this caſe made and provided.

¶ ALEXANDER HUGHES, JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, } Commiſſioners.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis Armſtrong and William Armſtrong, late of the county of Cheſter, having by due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I the ſubſcriber, Agent for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz.

Matthias Aſpden's, 150 acres and buildings, in the townſhip of Newtown; on this plantation is a good orchard, 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good ſtream of water running through the plantation, near half woodland.

Thomas Bulla's, 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury townſhip; this plantation is well improved, and the farm good.

Francis and William Armſtrong's, being one half of 200 acres and buildings, in Sadſbury, undivided, chiefly woodland. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on the 20th day of April next. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock. The terms of ſale according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month. Officers and ſoldiers depreciation certificates to be received in payment, or caſh.

And I, as Agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Matthias Aſpden, Thomas Bulla, Francis and William Armſtrong, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limitted by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

March 27, 1786. ¶ THOMAS LEVIS, Agent.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

At John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the 18th day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together, or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of Land, called, Good Will Purchaſed again, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper Croſs Roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is mоſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots, each of which has a proportion of wood land. There are ſeveral buildings and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,

February 28th, 1786. Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The ſale was advertiſed to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is poſtponed till the above time.

BARK wanted in Philadelphia.

A LARGE quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White, Hemlock, Burch and Black Oak, of which there has been a ſcarcity ſeveral years paſt. It is requeſted by the Tanners in the city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficienly dried, to bring it to town, for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

Third month 23, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.